

KENTUCKY

WEDNESDAY,



GAZETTE.

October 31, 1798.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

PARIS DISTRICT,
October term, 1798.

*James Dupuy, complainant,
AGAINST
Samuel Henderson, Andrew Mitchell,
John Parvance and Jeremiah Frame,
defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Henderson and Andrew Mitchell, not having entered their appearance, herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house, and the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, on Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy)

THOMAS ARNOLD, clk.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county.

AN EVENING FRENCH SCHOOL,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
SATURDAYS.

From 6 to 8 O'clock.

For the accommodation of those whose business may detain them in the day time.—Terms easy, and made known by applying at the seminary, to

W.D. MENDELLE.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN
MID WIFE.

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Townsend, a roan mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, and about two years old, branded thus L C on the near buttock.

JOHN BURGER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living fourth left Kentucky, one forfeited horse colt adjudged to be two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in his forehead, three white feet, no brand perceivable, appeared to six pounds.

ROBERT BAKER.

May 12th, 1798.
N. B. The reason this advertisement did not appear sooner in the papers, was the acts of the last session of assembly had not come to hand when the colt was taken up.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, Station Camp creek, a bay mare, with a blaze face, four feet ten or eleven inches high, twelve or thirteen years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock RD, appeared to 91.

WILLIAM FRANCES.

August 15th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Greene county, on the waters of Russell's creek, a red cow, with a white spot on her rump, four years old, some white on her belly and thighs, marked with a swallow-fork and under-heel in the right ear: appeared to 41.

ROBERT HASKINS.

July 2, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet on the eighth day of December next, five miles North-East of Lubburg, at a lick called the Plumb lick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1500 acres of land, made in the name of George Smith, on three treasury warrants, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1500 acres,) on the waters of Mine, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, attor.
in fact for George Smith and
Minor's heirs.

Oct. 22, 1798.

H.C.P.

Four Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 18th inst. two mares:—one about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and under the mane O, had on a small bell with a leather collar, shod before. The other about eight or nine years old, in low order, if branded I do not recollect what, had on a small bell with a leather collar, had with her a last spring's colt. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Isaac Miller near Bryan's station, shall receive the above reward by me.

JOHN YATES.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &
China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms, and on the shortest notice.

THOMAS REID.

JEFFERSON J
JULY 18th, 1798.

John Collett complainant,
Against
Robert Coleman, defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be published, according to law, in one of the public Gazettes of this state: that a copy thereof be published at Geo. Hoke's, on Beargrass, on some Sunday or other day immediately after divine service shall be performed, and that another copy thereof be posted on the front door of this court house.

(A copy.) Telle

WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement of business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now open ed for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons: which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. The subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barr iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and falt.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay of their respective balances, as I intend, in a few weeks, to send for a fresh supply of merchandise. Such persons as neglect this notice, may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

W.M. WEST.

Lexington, October 10, 1798.

WILLIAM BOOTS AND SHOES

M. A. K. E. R.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches.—He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof
21 JAMAICA SPIRITS;
Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to
A. HOLMES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuffs, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.
* * * All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—In compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by
WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF MADEIRA, SHERRY, LISBON, & WINES.

ALSO,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Bliss, esq. attorney at law, to set in the lottery business in my absence. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

August 30, 1798,

TH. BODLEY.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and flip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'LVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Maton, on the 23d day of November next at the beginning of the following entry made July the 31st, 1793:—John Tibbs, John Clarke, John Sharpe, David Blanchard, and Alexander M'Clain enter 20,000 acres of land on treasury warrants, to be held by them as tenants in common, according to the following proportions, to wit: John Tibbs 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 10,337, 10,338, 10,340 & part of 10,335—John Clarke, 4,000 acres, on part of warrant No. 10,793—John Sharpe, 4,000 acres, on part of warrant No. 11,203—David Blanchard, 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 11,745, 7 and 8—and Alexander M'Clain 5,000 acres, on part of warrants No. 10,335 and 15,198, on M'Connell's fork of Licking, beginning at a large black Ash and small Buckeye marked IT, on the side of a Buffalo road leading from the lower Blue Licks a N. by E. from the said Blue Licks, running thence due North 126 9 poles—thence East 252 8 poles—thence South 12 64 9 poles—thence West 252 8 poles to the beginning.—Then and there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and to do such other things as are requisite, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for proceedinging lands."

THOMAS BODLEY, &
JAMES HUGHES,
Attorneys of Tibbs & Co.

October 22, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of Richard Shore dead, to make payment immediately; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to forward their accounts that provision may be made for payment.

SUSANNA SHORE, Executrix.
October 23d, 1798.

THE public will take notice, that a petition will be laid before the General Assembly early in their next session, praying an act may be passed to suspend the further proceedings of the Commissioners or Trustees of the Jefferson Seminary, and for other purposes, respecting the same.

October 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS.

ALSO,

The Truth of Christianity

DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

* At the said office may likewise be had Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the Bible.

MR. BRADFORD,

I FIND a second Number from your press, signed Finoleon, consisting principally of a train of false statements, in order to mislead the public. He begins by observing that his former Number had noticed that the influence of French politics in our country, had had the most unfavorable operation on our national interests. Now, sir, can any thing be more false? I believe, in France, and revered the act of liberation, he would have struck the nail on the head; for France acknowledged that American politics had started the French revolution. But let Finoleon compare the conduct of '76 with the conduct of Kentucky in the present crisis, and he will find that the same cause only produced the same effects (at least in Virginia); for, as soon as they considered the rights were invaded, they immediately attempted in the different counties, declared their minds openly, as the Kentuckians have done; year went forth, appointed committees to watch the movements of government, and consult the general good of the nation; so formed voluntary associations to defend their rights, if government should attempt to enforce their oppressive laws, when government attempted to do, brought on a few years bloody war, which, through the alliance of France, placed America in a state of independence. I would tell you, that "the degrees of civilization which ought to be entertained for the measures which the French did enforce, to throw off the yoke of despotism, will be naturally felt by every nation and individual, who are capable of thinking and feeling in the cause of humanity," &c. &c. Now, sir, ambiguity is couched in these observations, especially when he tells you, it was natural for the people of the United States to appropriate the French measures. I will tell Finoleon, if the comparison in arms against the French people had the feelings he speaks of? He would immediately answer, the fact is too glaring to be denied. But what must we think of Finoleon and others, who, in one breath, say these principles demand that the American people, in particular, and the whole race of mankind in general, their united approbation, &c. and in the next, condemn them for the effect which that cause produced; not because it was bad in its nature, but because a combination of bad men tried to overturn it. He blames the French people for carrying us away from home; but this is only a fairer view, from home; that it is better abroad than at home, and the French nation had their territory invaded so early, that they knew if they did not want the ravages of fire and sword, they must carry them into themselves; and it happened that they had little enough to do, and have done it with success, and I hope that their faculties will continue—nonarchy and more. But he tells of a great deal of blood being shed by the French people—whereas we have a necessity for it—there was a great coalition against them, and that of kings and empires, who not only put themselves in arms abroad, but by their emissaries and agents constantly fomented their in the very bowels of the nation, yes, in their capital and council; it was necessary, and he says a gentleman at home, as well as the foreigner, if they intended to support a republican government. But he tells you the innocent fact; if they had not took part, or kept quiet with the gally, they would, perhaps, have escaped their ruin. Finoleon calls your attention to the "savage barbarity of that nation, in the execution of their king, discarding every obligation not forced in the light of God and man." Now, sir, if he dared, what do you think he would say of the Americans, who, in the execution of their king, discarding every obligation not forced in the light of God and man, but he will say, they did not kill him; I answer, they did his men and officers, and it was because they could not get at him, that he escaped.

A retrospective view of the conflict of America.

In 1763 the king of Britain attempted to enforce a Stamp act, contrary to the wish of the Americans—Did they tamely submit? No, first hear what a British writer says respecting their proceedings, "When the Stamp act, printed by legal authority, was sent to the colonies, it was treated with every mark of indignation and contempt; it was publicly burnt in several places, together with the effigies of those who were supposed to be the most active in bringing it about; it was not the common people only, but persons of all ranks who engaged in opposition to this act, and in particular the provincial assemblies; also such ship masters as ventured to take passengers on board had abundant reason to repent it on the arrival at their destined ports; where, to save their vessels from fire, they were forced to deliver their cargoes of stamped paper into the hands of the enraged multitude, to be treated in the same ignominious manner in which the act had been treated; the inhabitants of the different colonies also established committees from every colony to correspond with each other concerning the general affairs of the whole." And when that monarch fell in 1783, contrary to the laws of America and with the people, what were the consequences—the tea was destroyed, which caused the Boston tea party to be shut? What did the Americans then? They assembled and consulted through the United States, and entered into the most solemn engagements to support all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, from the day of August 1783, and the next month delegates met in congress from about thirteen states—volunteer companies were raised throughout the Union—congress drew up petitions, praying for the repeal of those oppressive unconstitutional laws; and when the laws were rejected, they immediately re-elected the militia, appointed more men and regular troops, and ordered like men of spirit, till they gained a sovereign and independent government by the sword; and our men to government knew they were it, when they wished to change the constitution in 1789—they decreed that every article of the new constitution should be made public to their free reigns, in order to gain their consent. Now, sir, this was the uniform spirit and conduct of the

Americans; and when that partial law, the execution was passed, what spirit showed itself then? And when the last congress violated our constitution, what appeared then? Has not their spirit and conduct been uniform? If it has, what must we think of a late writer, who says, "the influence of French politics in our country has had the most unfavorable operation on our national concerns." This is laid as a foundation for a chain of information to cool the spirits of the Kentuckians. But don't think one of them will bind him except a stamp or excise matter, or those who have views of that kind—it is too glaring to lead thinking men aside, who know any thing of America; but if that writer will go to France, and reverse his assertion, he will then be believed by

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

PARIS, July 23.

A report prevails here, that according to letters arrived at Grenoble from Marseilles, there has been an engagement between the fleet commanded by admiral Bruys and that commanded by rear admiral Nelson. These letters state, that the engagement took place not far from Malta; that two of the English ships were sunk and four taken, and that Nelson's squadron is diminished three fourths.

[Echo de la Rep. Francois.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

At length public expectation receives gratification on the interesting subjects of European politics. Yesterday by the ship Fanny, in 48 days from Bremen, we have received English papers to the tenth of August. The first thing that strikes us, is what relates to Mr. Gerry. He received a dispatch from the French government on the fifteenth of July, on the delivery of which Mr. Talleyrand took occasion to send him another letter, in which he throws the whole blame of the failure of the negotiation on the duplicity of the American government. Every article of European intelligence breathes war here, and among the continental powers—France reduced to tranquillity, and proudest, contrary to predictions, abundant harvest. England remains calm and untroubled in the midst of splendid successes. Buonaparte, in all probability is in the hands of the gallant Nelson. The flame of war is lighting up the desolating fires, and every where we see means of a general and dreadful conflagration. The Austrians have resolved to refuse assent to the exorbitant demands of the haughty and venal Directory—Sweden is muttering her forces and brightening her armor—Russia is no longer pursuing a temporizing and short-sighted policy—Russia has dispatched to the aid of England one squadron by the Baltic, and another by the Euxine, very opportunely, to share in the total overthrow of the boasted conqueror of Asia. Naples, we fear, is swallowed up in the Vesuvian vortex of the French revolution.

SAVANNA, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from Malaga to a gentleman in this city, dated 26th June 1798.

Since my last, but one circumstance occurs to me worthy notice, which is the capture of an American ship by a Spanish privateer. The ship sailed from Cadiz for Bordeaux last January, but previous to her sailing, application was made to Col. Humphreys, at Madrid, for a certificate of the property's being American, upon the presumption of its greater efficacy than one from a consul. By virtue of this certificate, she sailed the English fleet off Cadiz, four or five days after she was captured by a Spanish privateer, carried into a Spanish port, vessel and cargo condemned; an appeal was entered and the cause tried at Madrid. The attorney for the captors declared no notice ought to be taken of this certificate, it merited no faith, for though apparently a fair & honest paper, the giver of it was not, consequently the condemnation was confirmed. Col. Humphreys immediately wrote an official letter to Savrado, the Spanish minister, that unless the vessel and cargo were immediately released, with coals and damages, he should consider it hostile to his country, and should write his government to that effect. What the result will be time will discover, but it has given great uneasiness to the Spanish court, as the captors are prohibited from selling or molesting the vessel or cargo."

By the same letter we learn, that "the Dey of Algiers, with whom America had established a treaty, was beheaded with his ministers and secre-

taries; and that his successor demanded of the United States 600,000 dollars, as the only condition of a continuance of peace. This is given as information that may be depended upon.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1.

The Toulon fleet has been taken and untaken many times, that there is but little credit to be attached to the various reports in circulation respecting it. The Baltimore papers say accounts have been received there as late as the sixteenth of August, from Madeira, stating that Buonaparte, together with his fleet, were blocked up in Malta by admiral Nelson. It will be necessary to observe that these accounts were brought to Madeira by an American vessel from Malaga, and to Malaga by a Spanish vessel, from Malaga. Malaga is distant full 14 degrees from Madeira; therefore, it will allow sufficient time for the passage of the American from Malaga, and rest some little faith on the probability of the report having been in circulation there for some time previous to her sailing, we shall find that we have an old story dished up anew. Capt. Ropes, arrived at Salem on the first instant, as stated in our last, informs, also, that admiral Nelson had blocked up the men of war belonging to the Toulon fleet; but that the transports were all out, and Buonaparte with them. It is wonderful that the transports should go out alone. If admiral Nelson had sufficient force to keep the men of war in port, he ought certainly to have stopped the transports. It is said he appeared off Malta soon after the island surrendered. This account was as late as the 26th July, from Gibraltar.

Another account from Gibraltar, at the same date, says, "At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte, were received, nor where the fleets were. The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 200,000. She was manned with prime sailors and sent to England." All agree in the account of the capture of a French frigate, but in nothing else. [Epit. Times.]

ALEXANDRIA, October 2.

We are informed that a dreadful mortality prevails among the shipping at City Point and up James' river.

Arrived, yesterday at the fort, the ship Bellona, captain Dade, from Rotterdam.

Capt. Dade left Rotterdam the 10th July, and informs that a short time previous to his sailing all American vessels in the ports of France had been embargoed and their hatches sealed. The embargo had extended as far as Flushing, and was expected to take place immediately in Holland; in consequence of which every American captain who could not get away, was endeavoring to sell his vessel.

A few days before captain D. left Rotterdam, a number of open row boats, containing thirty-seven armed men each, had arrived at Helvoetsdijks from France; for what purpose they were intended was not known.

Mr. Gerry still remained in Paris, but Mr. Pinckney, it was reported, had gone to England.

The Bellona brought no papers.

Lexington, October 31.

On Monday morning the Mercur, by Farenheit's scale, stood fourteen degrees below freezing, and this morning at twenty-two at sunrise. It is the coldest weather ever experienced at the same season in this place.

From the Guardian of Freedom, of Oct. 23.

A few days since, a Fish, different from any heretofore seen on the western waters, was caught in the Kentucky, at the mouth of Drennon's Lick creek—it was about seven feet and an half in length, and as large as a common man's body; its head very much resembled that of a wolf with the ears taken off; the skin was handsomely variegated in color, and laid off in diamonds which were hard as flint, and could with a steel strike fire. The weight of the fish is unknown, as no steel yards could be procured that would weigh it.

+++ No Mail down the Ohio this week.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

October 29, 1798.

HAVING notified the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves, to meet at Frankfort on the fifteenth of November next, and written to them individually, should any thing prevent the receipt of such letters, I hope they will respect this publication so far as to meet at the time and place aforesaid. And such gentlemen as feel a willingness to act as clerk to the commissioners, will please to attend at the same time and place.

It being of importance that competent men should be appointed assessors for the districts to be then laid off, I make no doubt but the Board will be obliged to any gentleman who will recommend proper persons; at any rate, I shall gratefully receive such information, as far as respects the division assigned to me—and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to such gentlemen as have already written to me on the subject.

James French,
Com. civil division.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Mercer, will meet on the twenty-first of November next at Mr. C. Dawson's, on the Kentucky river, between two and three miles below Delany's ferry, in order to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in a survey of James Arnold, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

James Arnold.

October 25.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Jettie's creek, Shelby county, an iron gray Mare, full three years old, with a long (white) tail and the appearance of a small ship, no brand perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars.

Jonathan Hanfley.

July 30, 1798.

TO BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, in Lexington, on Monday the 12th of November next, it being court day, 4,900 acres of land, lying in Mason county, on the waters of Salt Lick creek, to satisfy the creditors of Charles Hazlerig dead. It will be divided into four equal parts to accommodate purchasers. A special warranty deed only will be made to the purchasers.

ISAAC HALBERT, } Exors.
GRAHAM HAZLERIG. }
October 26th, 1798. } 2w

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Nelson county, near Bairdstown, a chestnut colored mare, about fifteen and a half hands high, fourteen years old last spring, a large star in her forehead and a small blaze in her face, a natural pacer. Also, a dark brown yearling horse colt, a large blaze in his face, his two hind feet white, two white spots in his ham, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. I will give twenty dollars for the two, or ten dollars for either, to any person who will deliver them to me.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

October 11th, 1798.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Lexington to Winchester a large red Morocco Pocket book, containing a deed from Isaac Shelby, to Abraham Chaplain, and several other papers which would be of use to any person but the owner, those that find it will receive the above reward by leaving it at Thomas Johnson's tavern, on the Hickman road.

JOHN JOHNSON.

NOTICE,

HAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington county, will meet on the seventh day of December next, at Richard Thoraman on the Rolling fork of Salt river; then and there to take depositions of sundry witnesses in order to perpetuate testimony respecting Eliza Lacin's pre-emption, and do such other acts as shall be needful, and necessary, and agreeably to law.

RICHARD THORAMAN.

Machan, Poyzer & Co.

INTENDING shortly to start for the settlement, request all persons indebted to them by bond, note or book account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

They will dispose of the remainder of their goods on hand on moderate terms for Cash, Whiskey, Sugar, Peas, Country Linen, &c. Consisting of Blankets, Flannels, Coatings, Woollen Cloth, Sacks, and Woollen's Shoes, Wool and Fur Hats, Muffin, Iron, Hoes, Axes, Stationary, Cuttings, Woollen Hosiery, and the following

BOOKS:

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books and Primers.	Howell's Husbandry spiritualized.
Laws of the U. States.	Bracken's Farriery.
Price's, ermons.	Taylor's do.
Jarrett's do.	Mrs. Griffith's Letters to Young Women.
Scougal's Life of God in the Soul of Man.	Zimmerman on Soli- tude.
Men's of Hallowellton	Voylet's Sentimental Journey.
Hervey's Meditations.	Edip's Fables.
Crisp's works.	Franklin's Life.
Life of Christ.	Howard's Life.
Cockburn's Collection	Account of the Pelew Islands.
French Spelling-Book.	Watts's Psalms.
Rudiman's Latin Grammar.	Ohio Navigator.
Evellina and Camilla.	Speeches of Edkin and Kydy, &c. &c.
Melmoth's Elays.	
Brown on Equality.	

NO TRUST.

Old Court House, 29th Oct. 1798.

No other Time will do as Well.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of December next. Those who fail to comply with this notice will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN BOB.

October 25th, 1798.

For Sale,

THE LOT I now live on, within the suburbs of Lexington, consisting of about four and an half acres, with a log house and other necessary buildings thereon—it is a situation not inferior to any in the state, commanding a full view of the whole town. Likewise, two hundred and seventy-five acres of Land, within two miles of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, being of a good second rate quality, lying well, and a creek running through it; this land is remarkable for being well timbered. Negroes, horses, cattle, pork, tobacco, hemp, flour, bar iron or whiskey will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot, or to Mr. John Bullock in Port William.

Josias Bullock.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,
October term, 1798.

Richard Crook, complainant,
AGAINST
Benjamin Elyser, and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Elyser, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service—and another copy to be posted up at the door of the court house of Fayette county.

(A Copy.) Teste
THOMAS BODLY, Ck.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber will attend at the beginning of maj. John Crittendon and Co's entry of 60,000 acres of land, with the commissioners appointed by Scott court, on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in order to take the depositions of friendly witnesses to establish proof of the said beginning, and to do whatever may be deemed necessary in regard thereto.

RHODES THOMPSON,
agent for
JAMES POINDEXTER.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

Wanted to Hire immediately,

FIVE OR SIX
ABLE WORKING HANDS,
BY the year, for whom cash and good usage will be given. Also, a white man, who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, and is a good accountant, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

W. Baylor and } Agents for
R. Patterson. } the Vineyard
N. B. We will also purchase three or four Negroes of the above description.

The Share Holders
OF the Kentucky Vineyard Association, are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. CURTIS BARKS, who is authorized to collect and receive the same—one fifth part of each share is wanted immediately.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. Bradford, Chm.

October 29.

IT is hoped the Share Holders will not put me to the trouble of calling personally on each individual, but deposit the payment in some gentleman's hands in Lexington or Frankfort.

C. Banks, Collector.

The Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary are requested to meet on Friday next, in order to receive, and deliberate on, the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Kentucky Academy, on the subject of an union between the two Seminaries.—By order of the chairman, at the request of the committee.

B. J. BRADFORD, CLK.

October 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber the 30th instant, a large Black Horse, fifteen hands high, very heavy made, his left hind foot white, about six or seven years old, no brand perceivable, paces and trots.—Any person taking up the said horse, that I may get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JACOB CROSTHWAIT.
Clarke county, near Winchester, Oct. 31, 1798. } 179

WILL be exposed for sale, on the first Tuesday in December next at Mr. Armstrong's tavern, in the town of Louisville, agreeable to the will of Michael Lacadagne decd. the following tracts of land, to wit: 4000, on Bear creek, 2,100, on Bacon creek, 3000, in the county of Bourbon, and an island opposite the town of Louisville, containing an excellent quarry and about 45 acres.

ROBERT T. K. MOORE, } Executor
STEPHEN ORMSBY. }
Louisville, October 26th 1798. } 14c

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the county court of Hardin county, at the march term 1799, to add a quantity of land to the town of West-Point, at the mouth of Salt river, to be taken from the lands surveyed for Samuel Pearman.

CHARLES BARBER.
October 29th, 1798.

TAKEN up the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one bay horse, about seven years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, with the hind foot and the off fore foot white, no brand to be seen, appraised to six pounds.

JAMES HURLEY.
July 25th, 1798. } 1

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this state, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John A. Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to
B. VANPRADELLES, atty.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

I have For Sale

A PLANTATION on South Licking one mile above Cynthia, equal to any in this state, for beauty, soil, water and situation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchasers.—The quantity is two hundred acres.

Also another plantation near Frankfort, equal in soil, situation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barren river. The titles to those two plantations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 300 acres near lower M'afce's, for similar military lands.

I have just received a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Including GROCERIES, which I will sell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the subscriber, with respect to the aforesaid lands and plantations.

John Edwards.

NOTICE,

commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, on the South side of the North fork of Licking, about half a mile above Lewis's mill; then and there to proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of a pre-emption entry of 1,000 acres, made in my name, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WM. TRIPLETT.

Oct. 22, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Dorothy M'Castlen hath eloped on the 16th of August last from my bed and board, without any just cause known to me, and is now running at large: These are therefore to forewarn all and every person from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to fulfil no contract made by her, subsequent to the date of this notice. I also forewarn all and every person or persons from harboring, employing or maintaining her, as I am fully determined to take all advantages the laws of my country will afford me, against any person or persons who shall presume to do so after this notice.

JOHN M'CASTLEN.

Oct. 16, 1798.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, fourteen miles above Limestone, in the Indian country, on the road to the settlement, a grey HORSE, about eight years old, branded on the near jaw; there may be other brands that I do not know of, he is about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, and canters well, but rather dull. Any person that takes up said horse and brings him to me on Cox's creek, near Bullitt's lick, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH CRABLE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, Scott county, near Johnsons mill, an iron gray mare, two hind feet white, blaze face, branded thus +, fourteen and a half hands high, three years old, appraised to 151.

JAMES SUGGETT.

October 8th, 1798.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL,
ABOUT twelve years old, as likely as any in the state, and as free from faults; inquire at Capt. Marshall's Tavern in Lexington.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL

IS now open at Col. Patterson's old house on High street, for the use of the people of Color. Those who wish to have their servants taught, will please to send a line, as none will be received without.

N. B. There is no expences attending those who send.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1738—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of inclosed TITLE, (viz.)
MILITARY LANDS in the State of Tennessee, 360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts. 40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 46 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY, 230 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey. No. 120, granted to John Moore, at sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA, IN the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783, 1430 acres, viz. 660 in 8 tracts of 120 acres—480 in 2 tracts of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.

562 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.

3680 ditto, comprehending to the west in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid lot.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

R. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, studied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 12th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now is enabled the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hiccups in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, coliciveness and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures six and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattle snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

A Few copies of

Rushon's Letter to Washington,

May be had at this office;

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TO WAR.

DREAD power, to which, whose freighting hand,
Hath drenched the Eastern World in gore;
Whole breath pestiferous and blazing brand,
Have spread wide devastation on the shore.

Too long the earth hath heard thy Clarion roar,
Hath seen thine Ensigns drench unfurled;
O! breathe thy fabric, bend thy bow no more,
Nor quite depopulate the World.

Approach not these fair plains, oh, wafting war!
Grief not, with envy fierce, the Atlantic flood;
For where the thundering rolls her furious car,
The path is paved with blood!

Green nod the forests on Columbia's hills,
Wide wave the harvests of her fertile plains;
And harmony on purest ether thrills
Her most enchanting soul-subduing strains.

Yet if thy voice be heard, her sons shall cease,
The withering winds shall mourn their verdant green—
Plenty and joy shall flee with banished grief,
And once overwhelming ruin baffle the scene.

ANECDOTE.

The parish of Y — was in want of a minister. Mr. — preached on Sunday, and had the good fortune to please the congregation. A convocation of the parishioners was called, & a motion made for Mr. — to settle with them. Here two zealous Christians rose, and started two tremendous objections—one had seen him jump over a fence five feet high; and the other had observed him, unlike all other divine precedents, actually *slipping his horse!* The facts were unrefutable and necessarily admitted in their force — It was agreed to send for Mr. — and hear what he might have to say in his exoneration. He had galloped his horse to avoid a shower of rain, and jumped over the fence for some other profane reason: But, after much profound debate, his settlement was concluded upon, with a provision that he should never leap a fence more than four feet high, except he put his hands upon it, nor gallop his horse except when a physician was necessary in his family.

LAWSON M'CALLUGH,

TAILOR,

HAVING lately returned on a journey, has since returned, and continues following his business with dispatch and punctuality, and on reasonable terms, at his shop on High Street, opposite the court house.

at Lexington, Oct. 5.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear)

NIGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,

To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798.

I WILL RENT OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. M'COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.
Delivered at my Mill, three mules be-
low Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 20th, 1798.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase, or exchange for the aforesaid article, had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Hager-
burgh, in the house lately occupied by
Palmer and Miller, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT.

and is well provided with beds and bedding,
and with every other article necessary to ren-
der the accommodation of travellers comfortable.
He hopes by his attention to his guests, he
will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Hagerburgh, Oct. 1, 1798.

The following is inserted by request, in
answer to Mr. Robert Watkins's pub-
lication in our paper of the 6th and
13th of June last.

MR. PRATT,

I request you will insert in your
paper the following statement and affidavit,
which have been transmitted to Mr. Davis for
publication.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

May 1, 1798.

Petersburg, April 28, 1798.

MR. DAVIS,

I OBSERVE that Robert Watkins
hath thought proper to publish in
your Gazette of the 24th inst. a vindication
of his conduct relative to his
purchase of Capt. Gill's military lands,
with a full knowledge of my having
previously bought them. The follow-
ing few observations, and the subjoin-
ing affidavit of a disinterested and re-
spectable witness, will enable the pub-
lic to judge whether I was not war-
ranted by every principle of prudence
with respect to myself, and of propriety
towards others, to publish the caution,
of which he pretends to com-
plain.

That E. Gill conveyed to me his
right to the military land in question
the deed itself will clearly prove; that
it was in truth for the purposes therein
specified is not denied, but the nature
of the business will shew, that this cir-
cumstance did not authorize the inter-
ference of Watkins. Gill himself had
not a completely legal title to the land
— he had not a patent for it — it had
only been conveyed, but the surveys
had not even been taken out of the
surveyor general's office. — He had
himself therefore, but an imperfect title
— and all he could convey to me was
this inchoate and incomplete title,
with full power and authority to
have it completed by obtaining a pa-
tent. — This conveyance did Gill make
me, and this authority he did delegate
to me in the most ample and unequivocal
manner, declaring in the said deed,
that "it was delegated without any
power of revocation." That Wat-
kins had a full knowledge of this con-
veyance, and irrevocable authority,
is undeniable — he seems to admit it in
his advertisement. Could he then be
daily authorized by Gill, or any other
person but myself, to interfere in this
business or to take out the surveys, after
I had refused to employ him as my
agent therein? He never informed me
before he went to Kentucky, that he
had made or was about to make an
agreement with Gill, about the said land
— I could not even suspect such a thing
if Watkins under his agreement with
Gill, had taken out the surveys out of
the surveyors office, and procured a
patent, then I procured one, my title
would most certainly have been de-
feated, my authority nugatory, and
my claims entirely lost. — As I had but
an equitable title, if Watkins obtained
a legal title before I did, I could
never recover against him, except in
a court of equity, where I must prove
that he had previous notice of my
claim, and even there I was advised,
that I could not succeed against an
innocent purchaser without notice of my
right. When I received notice from
Kentucky, that he had taken out the
surveys for 2000 acres of the land, al-
leging himself to be owner or par-
tner thereof, had I not reasons to pre-
hend, that my title would be de-
feated? I did not know Watkins's
motives or intentions. If he obtained
a patent, and sold the land to an in-
nocent purchaser, unacquainted with
my claim, I could never recover it in law
or equity. I therefore apprized the
public of my title, merely to secure
myself against injury, but by no means
to injure the reputation of
Watkins or of any other person. If
he had candidly and openly informed
me that he had bought Capt. Gill's in-
terest in the land, subject to my claim,
I should have been perfectly satisfied,
but as I was not apprized of this, I
ask every man of candor and common
sense, whether it was not natural and
reasonable for me to apprehend that
the intrusions of Watkins might even-
tually deprive me of the means (vested
in me by the said deed) of doing
myself justice.

He says that he repeatedly offered
to discharge my incumbrance against
the said land. He carefully omits to
say when he made these offers, I
solemnly declare that he never
made any explicit offers to discharge
my claim till since the publication of
my "Caution" to the public — before
that he only offered in vague and in-
direct terms to buy my claim, but he

carefully concealed from me, that he
had made or was about to make an
agreement with Gill, for the land, or
that he then had the surveys in his
possession. I deny that I ever re-
quested him to ride from Richmond
to Petersburg for papers relative to
the land. — After his first applications,
I only told him, that he might call a-
gain, if he chose, but nothing was
positively determined upon.

My letter of the 31st of August,
which he calls to his aid, will clearly
prove, that I acted with candor and
propriety towards Capt. Gill, and is,
together with a copy of the deed from
him to me, herewith sent, in order to
be deposited in your office, for the in-
spection of those who may wish to per-
turb them.

As to what E. Gill has thought pro-
per to announce to the public on this
subject, I will only say, that it is in
correct in point of fact, and is ineffec-
tuate in point of expiation.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Having been for some years past
employed in Mr. Wm. Douglas's busi-
ness, I am well acquainted with the
transaction between him and Capt. Es-
tlin Gill, respecting the military
land of the latter, and at his request
do give the following candid, impar-
tial and true statement of facts, rela-
tive to it, according to the best of my
knowledge and memory. That he
said Mr. D. at all times protested,
and I am convinced his only object in
taking the deed for that land was to
secure himself, as therein specified,
without a view to speculation — to that
purpose he wrote Capt. G. the 31st of
August last, but to which, within my
knowledge, he had no reply, nor
heard any thing concerning it until
the beginning of this month. That
sometime in August or September last,
Mr. Robert Watkins made application
or spoke to Mr. D. more than once to
undertake the agency respecting the
securing of and completing the title to
the land — the express words used at
the time, I do not recollect, except
(& what even Mr. W. acknowledged in
my presence, again the 12th inst.)
"that as he was going to Kentucky,
and had been informed of Mr. D's
having a claim to some lands in the
Western territory, he would, if Mr.
D. did choose it, undertake to look
after and do the necessary concerning
it, saying you had better give me a
good price to do your business; and
on Mr. D's enquiring what he asked
for his trouble, he replied, his price
was 30 dollars viz. 40 dollars to be paid
him then in hand, in consideration of
the trouble he should be at for enquir-
ing and looking after the land, and
10 dollars at his return, if he should
bring all the necessary vouchers or pa-
pers to complete the title thereto." I
also believe, that at the same time
Mr. D. did shew Mr. W. Capt. G's
deed to him; however, am sure that
he shewed him a copy of the entry
made on Col. Anderson's, the surveyor
general of that country, books concern-
ing the location of the land, and soon
after this conversation Mr. W. wrote
him on the subject.

Since Mr. W's return from the west-
ern country, I have seen Mr. W. dif-
ferent times at Mr. D's, and have
heard Mr. D. mention, that Mr. W.
had called on him indirectly to buy up
his claim against Capt. G's land, at
which he seemed pleased, about the
11th inst. I understood, that Mr. W. had
bought the land from Capt. G. at
which Mr. D. seemed surprised, as he
had not the least information from ei-
ther of the parties respecting it. Soon
after Mr. D. received a letter from
Kentucky, with an extract of a letter
from Col. Anderson, mentioning that
Mr. W. had taken out of his office the
surveys for 2000 acres of the said land,
saying he was either owner or part owner
thereof; this alarmed Mr. D.,
who called immediately on Capt. G. to
know, if he had made any bargain
with Mr. W. about the land, if Mr. W.
had taken out the surveys, and if he
had indorsted them to him; on which,
as Mr. D. informed me, Capt. G. told
him he had. Mr. D. fearing his interest
might be materially affected by
these transactions, of which he had
been kept ignorant, and more espe-
cially, as Mr. W. had possessed him-
self of the surveys without his knowl-
edge or authority, (which by the
deed was invested in him alone,
and had got Cap. G's indorsement
thereon, he had the caution of the
sd. 11th inst. inferred in the papers.
A few days afterwards appearing Mr. W.
called on Mr. D. to settle the affair

when Mr. D. upbraided him with tak-
ing out the warrants without his
authority, and concealing from him
his intention of paying the land or of
his having the surveys, and told him,
that if he had come forward openly,
he might have had a relinquish-
ment of his claims at all times with
Capt. G's approbation, and on being
properly secured agreeable to the in-
terests and purposes of the deed. Mr.
W. replied, that he considered him-
self under no obligation to make Mr.
D. acquainted with these things, that
he had authority sufficient satisfactory
for him, that the deed was merely
a trust and the equitable right to the
land remained with Capt. G. and that
he had agreed with Capt. G. to pay off
the claim, which Mr. D. had, which he
was acquainted with before he went
to the western country; he further
said, that he had called more than
once on Mr. D. to take up his claim a-
gainst Capt. G. but not to buy it up.
Mr. W. then made proposals of pay-
ment at some period to Mr. D. of his
claims against Capt. G. on his convey-
ing to him his right to the land, on
which Mr. D. said he could not or
would not do any thing without Cap-
t. G's assent in writing, observing at the
same time that a report was spread,
that Mr. W. had made him a tender
of money for his claim against Capt.
G. which Mr. W. knew himself not
to be the case, and then Mr. D. de-
fined me to be a witness that he now
called upon Mr. W. if he would pay
him the full amount of his claims a-
gainst Capt. G. conformable to the
tenor of the deed he would reconvey
to Capt. G. the title to the milita-
ry land, which being agreed to by
Mr. W. and Capt. G's assent in writ-
ing obtained, Mr. W. on the 14th inst.
settled Mr. D's claim against Capt. G.
and Mr. D. gave a release to Capt. G.
of his right to the land — and in conse-
quence of this settlement Mr. D. had
the caution of the 3d inst. discontinu-
ed.

U. MARCK.

April 28th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to
the county court of Washington
county, at their February court next
enjoining for leave to establish a town
on my land, lying on the Beech fork
of Salt river, at the mouth of Car-
ringtons creek, at the place now called
Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.

September 12th, 1798.

Just Imported.

And now opening, at the corner of Main and
Cott streets, opposite the old court house, a
variety of articles, ad priced to the present
and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods.	Leaf, white & brown Sugars.
Hardware & cutlery.	Alpice, cinnamon, and r. &c.
Sad iron, boxes, cythes and files.	Alum, copperas, arsenic.
Crockery and glass wares.	A few hundred of excellent logwood.
Japanned do.	Printer's bark.
A general assortment of tin do.	Shrubber's tallow.
Pewter basins, dishes, and plates.	Superior tea, kettles, two large and one small st. il.
Superfine pocket common paper.	Shear iron & nail rods.
School bibles and text books.	Nails & flooring nails, from 3d. to 12d.
Spelling books.	Window glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 11, 10 by 12.
Disworth's almanac.	A variety of Saddlery, saddles, saddle bags, whips and bridles of every description.
Malt book-keeping.	Also a few excellent double and single trigger rillsguns.
Blank books.	
Cherry bunces.	
Porter.	
Wines.	
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate.	
Pepper.	

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

*A generous price will be given for country furs.

THE partnership of ROBERT
BARR, & Co. is this day dis-
solved, all persons indebted to the
firm, will please the necessity of calling im-
mediately and settling off their balanc-
es to the subscriber, as no further in-
dulgence can be given.

ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON.

AND left at this office, A BLACK
LEATHER POCKET BOOK;
by the papers it contains, it appears
to belong to Samuel Whitlock — the
owner may get it by applying to the
printer, and paying for this advertise-
ment.